tariff of 25 per cent, ad valorem, excepting cast hollow ware coated, glazed or tinned, and chains of all kinds made of iron and steel, 30 per cent, ad valorem. In fact, the metal schedules are almost wholly by ad valorem duties. They are as follows: Iron in pigs, 22½ per cent. ad valorem. All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron, and less finished than iron, in bars, 25 per cent. Bar iron, rolled or hammered iron, in coils or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per cent.

Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels car-truck channels and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per cent, ad Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent. Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per

Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commer-cially known as common or black taggers fron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, 35 per All iron or steel sheets or plates and all hoop band or scroll iron, excepting what

are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, when galvanized or coated with zinc, or spelter, or other metals or any alloy of those metals, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished or glanced, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture commercially known as tin plates and taggers tin, 40 per cent. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, sheets and plates, not specially provided for in this act, and steel in all forms and shapes, not specially provided for, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 per cent. Cast iron pipe of every description, 25

Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel 30 per cent. ad valorem. Pen knives or pocket knives of all kinds or parts thereof, and razors or razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 60 cents per dozen, 35.per cent. ad valorem; above that, 45 per cent. Table knives, forks, steels and all carv-ing, cooks' and butchers' knives, forks and steels, all sizes, finished or unfinished, 35 per cent, ad valorem. Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns and sporting rifles and parts thereof, 25 per

cent. ad valorem (no change.) Spring, breech-loading shotguns and pistols and parts thereof, 30 per cent. ad Cut nails and cut spikes of iron and steel. provided for, 25 per cent.

Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles and tape needles and bodkins of metal, 25 per cent. (Present 25 per Cross-cut saws, mill pit and drag saws circular saws, hand, back and all other saws, 25 per cent.

Screws, 30 per cent. ad valorem Wheels, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished and iron or steel locomotive, car or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent. ad va-

Aluminium, or aluminium in crude form or alloys, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' toms, 20 per cent. ad valorem Lead ore and lead dross, 15 per cent. ad valorem upon the lead contained therein according to sample and assay at port of entry; provided, that all ores containing silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of the lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver ores. Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old

refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per cent. ad valorem; penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 30 per cent.

ad valorem.) Pins, metallic, including hairpins, safety pins, shawl and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 30 per cent. ad Type in blocks or pigs, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Manufactured articles of wares, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 35 per cent. ad va-lorem. (Present law, 45 per cent.)

SUGAR AND SUGAR BOUNTIES. The bill repeals the provision of the present law for sugar bounties by installments, by providing that these bountles shall be reduced one-eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1, 1893, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease. The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all sugars above 16 standard from five-tenths of 1 cent per pound to five-twentieths of 1 cent. Of all leaf tobacco or such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, the duty is to be \$1 per pound. If stemmed, \$1.25 per pound. The present duty is \$2 and \$2.75 per pound. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, is fixed at 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per bound, as at present.

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, including wrappers, \$3 per pound and per cent. ad valorem. The present duty 18 54 per pound and 25 per cent. Spool thread of cotton containing oneinch spool, not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, 41/2 cents per dozen, and also for

every additional one hundred yards of thread 416 cents per pound. (Present law, 7 cents Clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs composed of cotton or other wegetable libre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of

chief value, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 50 per cent.) Plushes, velvets, velveteens, etc., not bleached, dyed or colored, 30 per cent. (Present law, 10 cents per yard and 20 per

Stockings, hose and half-hose made on knitting machines or frames, shirting and drawers, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 30 cents ad valorem. Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvedged, including such as are commercially known

as seamless, 40 per cent. ad valorem. The present duty on this class ranges from 2 cents per dozen on hosiery and 20 per cent. ad valorem to \$2 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem on shirts and drawers. WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections. The first provides that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original condition as waste by the use or machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. an valorem. The second, that on like material valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent.; valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall Duties are fixed on manufactures of wool

as follows: On woolen and worsted yarns, 30 per cent. valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent. ad valorem. On woolen or worsted cloth, shawls, knit fabrics and other manufactures, 40 per cent. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, bunting and goods of similar

description or character, 40 per cent. ad On cloaks, jackets, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, 45 per cent ad valorem. (Present law. 491/2 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem.)

Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets and all carpeting of like character or condition, and Oriental, Berlin and other similar rugs, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 6) cents per square yard and 40 per cent.) Saxony, Wilton and Tourhay velvet carpets, 30 per cent, ad valorem. (Present law 60 cents per pound and 40 per cent.)

Brussels carpet, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(Present law, 41 cents per square yard and 0 per «cent.) The bill provides that on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on the 100 on the 1st of July, 1896, and thereafter ofen like amount on the first days of July,

1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900. FLAX, JUTE, PAPER, ETC. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line." 11/2 cents per pound. (Present law, 3 cents.) Yarn, made of jute, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 35 per cent.)

Cables, cordage and twine (except binding twine), 10 per cent. ad valorem. Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, containing not over forty threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling, and bags for grain made of such burlaps, o per cent. ad valorem. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, 15 per cent, ad valorem.

pecially provided for, 35 per cent. ad vaother vegetable fibre, except cotton, 30 per cent, ad valorem. (Present law, from 2 cents per pound to 40 per cent. ad valorem.) Sole leather, 5 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 10 per cent.) Bend or belting leather, 10 per cent, ad valorem. (No change.) Leather made into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, 20 per cent. ad va-The glove schedule has been entirely rearranged and differs from the McKinley

aw quite materially.

Printing paper, unsized, for books and newspapers, 12 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 15 per cent.) Surface coated papers and manufactures thereof, cardboards, lithographs, prints, except illustrations when forming a part of a periodical, newspaper, or in printed books, hotographs, autographs and scrap albums, 5 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 35 Envelopes, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Pres-

ent duty, 25 per cent.) Playing cards, 10 cents per package and per cent. ad valorem. (Present duty, 50 cents per package.) Some of the specific duties of the McKiney law on earthenware and glassware have been changed as follows:

Brick, not glazed or ornamented or decorated in any manner, 20 per cent. ad va-(Present law, \$1.25 per glazed.) Ornamented or decorated, 30 per ent. ad valorem. (Present law, 45 per cent.) Tiles, plain and encaustic, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enameled or decorated, 25 per cent. ad valorem (no change); ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled or decorated, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 45 per cent.) China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, not decorated in any manner, 40 per cent.

ad valorem. (Present law, 55 per cent. ad China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, and imitations thereof, including placques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, decorated or ornamented in any manner, 45 per cent, ad valorem. (Present law, 60 per cent. ad valorem.) GLASS SCHEDULE.

Plain, green and colored, molded pressed, and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law 1 cent to 1% cent per pound, according to size.) All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present law, 60 per cent. ad

All glass bottles, decanters and other vessels, or articles of glass when cut, en-graved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent, ad valorem. Present law, 40 per cent. ad valorem.) Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per pound. (Present law, (sents.) Above that and not exceeding by 30 inches square, 11/8 cent per pound (Present law, 2% cents.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1% cents per pound. (Present law, 31/8 cents per pound.)

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not

exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 21/2 cents per square foot. (Present law, 4 cents.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot. Present law, 6 cents.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, E cents per square foot. (Present law. 20 cents.) Above that, 20 cents per square foot. (Present law, 40 cents.) Fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, not including crown cylinder or common win-dow glass, not exceding 16 by 24 inches, % of 1 cent per square foot; present law, cent. Above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 cent per square foot

present law, 11/2 cents. All above that, 11/2 cents per square foot; present lawa 2 cents All fluted, rolled or rough plate glass weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed provided that all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsil-Spectacles, eye-glases, opera glasses and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present

law, 60 per cent. ad valorem. Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly maunfactured, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 60 per cent. ad valorem. All stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows, and all mirrors, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 45 per cent. The marble stone schedule shows an almost general reduction.

FOR AGRICULTURISTS. The agricultural schedule includes all farm products and provisions. Many changes have been made, specific duties being changed to ad valorem in many instances. All live animals not placed on the free list by this bill are made liable at 20 per cent. ad valorem, the same as the present law. Other farm products are as follows: Buckwheat, corn or maize, corn meal, oat meal, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per cent., but each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like products when exported from the United

Macaroni, vermicelli and similar provisions, 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 2 cents per pound.) Anchovies, sardines and other fish packed in oil, tin boxes or any other form, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 40 per cent.

Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines, and fish packed in any other manner not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 30 per cent, ad valorem.) Grapes, 20 cents per barrel. (Present law, 60 cents per barrel.) Oranges, lemons and limes in packages,

10 cents per cubic foot or fraction thereof. Raisins and dried grapes, 11/2 cent per pound. (Present law, 21/2 cents per pound.) Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act, \$1.89 per proof gallon. (Present law, \$2.50.) Cordials, liquors, absinthe and other spiritous beverages or bitters of these kinds containing spirits and not specially provided for in this act, \$1.80 per proof gallon. Present law, \$2.50.) No lower rate or amount of duties shall

be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spiritous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of the first proof, and all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or wines imported by any names whatever shall be placed to the higher duty provided for in the articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1 per gallon. (Present law, \$1.50.) Champagne and other sparkling wines. in bottles, containing not more than one wart and more than one pint, \$7 per dozen.

Fresent law, \$8.) Ale exported and beer in bottles or jugs, d) cents per gallon. (Present law, 40 cents.) Buttons and button forms, pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partly manufactured, 49 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 21/2 cents per line and 25 per cent. Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone or horn buttons, 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law. Matches, friction or lucifer, 20 per cent. ad valorem (Present law, 10 cents per

(Present law, 40 per cent. ad valorem.) MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Feathers and downs of all kinds when dressed, colored or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds, suitable for millinery ornaments, artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not especially provided for in this act, 25 per cent, ad valorem, (Present law, crude, 10 per cent.; dressed, 50 per cent.) Fans, except common palm leaf fans, 40 per cent ad valorem. Fur hats, including fur hat bodies, 30 per

Percussion caps, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Jewelry and precious stones-All articles not specially provided for in this act and commercially known as "jewelry" and cameos in frames, 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 50 per cent.) Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 15 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 10 per cent.) Pipes and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, 50 per cent. (Present law,

cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 55 per

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool or goat hair, 45 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 55 per cent.)
Many articles in the chemicals, oils and paints schedule have been transferred to the free list. The changes made in the remaining articles include the following: Ink and ink powder, printer's ink and all other ink not specially provided for in this Linen collars and cuffs, and shirts, and act, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, all articles of wearing apparel, not es
other ink not specially provided for in this grocery houses of Shreveport, has failed. Assets, \$122,000; liabilities, \$110,000.

This is not true. We have thought nothing grocery houses of Shreveport, has failed. Was organized last. May, and we purchased other ink not specially provided for in this

medical use, and the tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem. (Present law, 60

per cent. ad valorem.) Opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia; opium prepared for smoking, \$6 per pound; present law, \$12. But opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded. All medicine preparations, including preparations of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially pro-vided for, 50 cents per pound. Provided, that no such preparation shall pay less than 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Present duty, the same, without the ad valorem pro-

Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, and articles of perfumery, not specially provided for, 60 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 11/4 cents per pound.) Fancy perfumed and all descriptions of toilet soap, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Present

## ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

The McKinley Law Radically Changed by the New Bill. A large portion of the new tariff bill devoted to the administrative law. Under the McKinley revision this was made the

subject of a separate bill, but the Democrats have simply added the administrative provisions to the customs bill, and thus included the whole machinery of the customs collections in one measure.

The changes in the administrative law are more numerous than was at first contemplated, and some are of considerable importance. One of these authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to permit the certification of invoices before United States consular offices in adjoining districts from that in which the goods are manufactured or purchased. Consuls are also authorized to refuse certificates of invoice not made in strict accordance with the regulations. The invoice shall also state the name of the consular district and the name of the port or place from which the merchandise was procured. And when entry of merchandise exceeding \$100 in value is made by a statement in the form of an invoice the collectors shall require a bond in a penal sum, which shall be double the amount of \$100, if the merchandise be free of duty for | lasted. the production of a duly certified invoice. and amount of duties chargeable on im-

ports of merchandise, including all duti-

able costs and charges, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever character, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise, or the person paying such fees, charges and exactions, shall, within ten days after, but not before such ascertainment and liquidation of duties, as well in case of merchandise entered in bond as for consumption, or within ten days after the payment of such fees, charges and exactions, if dissatisfied with such decision. give notice in writing to the collector, stating therein distinctly and specifically, and in respect to each entry or payment, the reasons for his objections thereto, and if the merchandise is entered for consumption, pay the full amount of duties and charges to be due thereon. Upon such notice and payment, the collector shall transmit such notice, together with the invoice of the merchandise, to a board of three general appraisers on duty at the port where such merchandise was entered, or the nearest board of three general appraisers, designated to hear and determine such case, which board shall investigate the facts and the law applicable to the case and shall transmit their report of the facts and their recommendations as to the rate and amount of duties lawfully due on said merchandise to the Secretary of the Treasury, and their report, signed by a majority of the board, shall be final and conclusive, as to the facts involved, unless the Secretary shall direct a rehearing thereof, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall decide the question as to the lawful rate and amount of duties collectable on such merchandise, which decision shall be final and conclusive, unless, within thirty days thereafter, the importer, owner, consignee or agent of such merchandise shall appeal from such decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which court shall decide the questions of law involved there-

in, and its decision shall be final and con-All final judgments when in favor of the mporter, shall be satisfied and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from the permanent indefinite appropriation provided for in Section 24 of this act. For the purpose of this section the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States shall be deemed always open. When goods are ruined or damaged in custom house, or in bond, or in custody of the United States officials. the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to remit the import duties paid or due.

## TO RAISE POLECATS.

Scheme of an Illinois Man to Get Rich Quick on Skunk Skins.

OAKLAND, Ill., Nov. 27.-Elijah T. Pence is preparing to fence in a large farm for the purpose of breeding and rearing polecats. Pence has a farm of 300 acres south of this city. He has purchased the lumber to put a high fence around the entire tract and will immediately begin to put his plan in operation. He claims that the polecats breed so rapidly and the skins are so valuable that his project will be one of the most profitable in the country. The fence will be five feet high, running two feet under the ground to prevent the animals from burrowing out. He wants 1,000 to begin with, and claims they will produce 4,600 in nine weeks. The hides average 50 cents each, which would bring in \$3,200 the first nine weeks. In a year, at that rate, he would take in over \$15,000. Hayden Scott has been employed to butcher the cats and prepare the hides for market. The individuality of the polecate when angry is more of a reality than a proverb, and in the event that Mr. Pence's 5,000 animals should engage in a battle there is great danger of Coles county being depopulated. The citizens of the county aver that the cat farm will be a constant menace to public safety.

# MARINE DISASTERS.

Two British Ships Founder at Sen-Crew of One Saved. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- A letter has been re-

ceived describing the terrible sufferings of the crew of the British ship Mendosa, which recently foundered near Martinique. The captain and majority of the crew died at sea of fever, and the few men left were unable to navigate the vessel and she sank, only four of the crew being saved. The new Clyde four-master Bahamia, on her first voyage to New York, was abandoned during the recent gales. The steamship State of Nebraska rescued the crew.

Movements of Steamers. NAPLES, Nov. 27 .- The Fuerst Bismarck, which was overdue, has arrived here. GIBRALTAR, Nov. 27 .- Arrived: Werra,

from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 27 .- Arrived: Ems. NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- Arrived: Saale,

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN. Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- For Indiana-Light rain or local snows, followed by clear-

For Illinois-Fair, except local snows in northeastern portion.

Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27. Time. | Bar | Ther. | R. II | Wind. | Weather, | Prec. 7 A.M. 29.90 42 91 S'east, Lt. Rain. 0.65 7 F.M. 29.66 37 82 West. Lt. Rain. 0.82 Maximum temperature, 42; minimum temperature, 36. The following is a comparative state ment of the temperature and precipitation on

Nov. 27, 1893: 0.13 Mean.... Departure from normal. Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1 -50-0.28Excess or deliciency since Jan. 1 -144 -4.17C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast, Official United States Weather

Failure of a Grocery Firm. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27 .- Furman &

INDIANA COAL TRUST

Entire Output of Block Alleged to Have Been Cornered.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Said to Be Behind the Deal-Amount Shipped to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- The Herald claims that all Indiana block coal has been cornered, and says that the entire output of this class of coal for the ensuing year has just been purchased by the Indiana Block Ccal Company, of Chicago, Agreements between the coal companies at Brazil were signed a few days ago, and every ton of block coal shipped to Chicago will be sold small way since May, but the recent ne-to wholesale dealers through the Indiana gotiations have brought in all the big con-Block Coal Company. By a singular arrangement the different coal companies that | pany for the output of certain mines. But have signed these contracts will still continue the business of selling block coal. The Indiana Block Coal Company is to be the headquarters of the coal corner, but these behind the deal alone will share in the profits. As the output for the past year reached 1,000,000 tons, shipped to Chicago alone, the price paid by the company for next year's output ran into seven figures. It was calculated by coal men yesterday that the company that has cornered block ccal had to pay at least \$1,500,000 for the output. None of those concerned in the corner would yesterday say anything about the purchase price. But it was whispered that a bigger concern than the Indiana Block Coal Company was the purchaser. It is believed that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad is behind the deal, and that the coal company is only a dummy in the matter. Eugene McComas, the secretary and treasurer of the coal company, said yesterday that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was only indirectly connected with the deal-that is, that the railroad company owned an interest in the Brazil Block Coal Company, and that it would haul exery ton the estimated duties, and in the sum of of coal from Indiana as long as the combine

The decision of the collector as to rate Company, which has just made a \$1,500,000 was made by the authors of the McKinley contract, was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Leslie Thomas, former counsel for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Terre Haute, was made the president of the new company, and Eugene McComas, secretary and treasurer. McComas is the brotherin-law of William H. Lyford, general counsel of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railrcad. From the first the company started in to buy up all the block coal mined in Brazil. The entire output of block coal of the Brazil Block Coal Company for a year was purchased, but the Brazil company went on selling its coal as if the new concern was not in existence.

The would-be coal cornerers, however, received a setback at the outset. Many of the smaller companies refused to deal with the Chicago company, and the result was that prices were cut in a way that did not please those behind the deal. The Brazil Block Coal Company ships a little more than half the output to Chicago, but those concerns not in the corner proved a thorn in the side of the Chicago company. There was a flurry in the market recently, which proved anything but pleasing to Leslie Thomas and his friends. The other mine owners refused to send their coal over the Indiana Coal road, which is owned by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and which was used exclusively by the new company. So the latter immediately determined to buy up every company in Brazil. The result of the negotiations is that the biggest corner in soft coal has just been organized.

IN ALMOST COMPLETE CONTROL. A meeting of the "outside" operators of the Indiana field was held at Brazil a few days ago. C. B. Niblack, president of the Brazil Block Coal Company, was also present. The companies which had not then been bought up, represented at the conference, were the Superior Coal Company, Jackson Coal and Mining Company, Clay County Coal and Mining Company, I. Mc-Intosh & Co., and the Crawford Coal Company. After settling the terms President Thomas and Secretary McComas drew up the contracts by which these companies were to turn over their entire output for the coming year to the Indiana Block Coal Company. These additions to the corner left few concerns on the outside, and the Chicago company now controls more than 90 per cent. of the entire output. It is expected that in a few days the outside concerns will be compelled to come in out of the rain, for the indiana Block Coal Company will be able to cut prices so low that the former will be frozen out. The completion of this deal throws the carrying of the entire output from the coal fields to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. For years there has been an intense competition between the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Panhandle, the Big Four and the Louisville & New Albany railroads for the carrying of lump and soft coal from Brazil to Chicago. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is supported to some extent by the branch known as the Indiana Coal road, which is to be used entirely by the Indiana Block Coal Company for the transportation of the soft coal just purchased. The Louisville & New Albany road has been a keen competitor. Under the new deal every road will be frozen out in the matter of carrying block coal to Chicago. Freight charges on every ton of coal from the Indiana mines to Chicago amount to \$1.10. On the calculation that at least 1,600,000 tons will be produced during the coming year for the Chicago mar-ket, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railnew deal.

The present price of block coal at the mines is \$1.60 a ton. Shipped to Chicago, the wholesale dealers have to pay \$2.70 a ton, while the price for coal delivered is as high as \$3.25 a ton. Though Eugene Mc-Comas acknowledged last night that the Indiana Block Coal Company had formed a corner in soft coal, yet the deal has somewhat of the nature of a combine. The company is to be a sort of clearing house for all the concerns in the deal. The Indiana Block Coal Company has no property, nor does it own any mines. The only o'fices of the concern are on the sixth floor of the First National Bank Building. The arrangement made by the concerns is that all orders should be filtered through the hands of President Thomas, Should one company receive more orders than it can fill, some of them will be turned over to the other concerns. While it is a matter of indifference to the companies whether the orders can be filled as rapidly as desired by those in the corner, they will work their mines as they have been doing during the last year. None of the firms are anxious to drop their names and to become absorbed in the Indiana Block Coal Company. Their contracts only call for a year's output, and they want to be at perfect liberty to resume old business relations with their customers, consequently each mine owner will fill his usual orders, sending a list of them to President Thomas. If one concern is not doing much business some of the orders will be distributed, and the wholesale dealers will not be aware that they have been supplied by another company. In no other part of the world is block produced equal to that found in the Indiana mines. It is of a finer quality than other soft coals, gives out little smoke, and makes a white ash. It is used mainly for steam purposes, and should the combine decide to raise prices it will have no effect in the domestic trade, except in houses heated by steam. Consequently, by the purchase of the output for the ensuing year,

complete corner on this quality of coal. NO INCREASE IN PRICE. It is said that prices will not be raised, because such a move might injure the market. Manufacturers would begin to use the cheaper kinds of lump coal if the price of block coal went up to any serious extent. Secretary McComas is positive that there will be no increase in prices. When he was seen at his residence, 2976 South Park avenue, last night, he said: "Wholesale dealers need not be alarmed about prices. It might be said that the Indiana Block Coal Company has formed a corner in block coal-in fact we have formed a corner and bought up nearly all the output of the Indiana mines for the ensuing year. We expect to get the entire control of the block coal market very soon. But we can't afford to raise prices-not just yet. It would injure the market, and perhaps cause purchasers to resort to the cheaper kinds of lump coal. In fact, although we shall doubtless control the price of block coal for a year, I do not think it likely that there will be any raise in prices. All we want to do is to prevent the cutting of prices which has been going on lately among the mining companies. We intend to have a stationary price of \$1.60 at the mines, \$2.70 on the cars and \$3.25 delivered. Nor does this mean that we will keep this price up all the year round. It has been rumored that we would sell block coal in the summer at the winter price. This is not true. We have thought nothing

the Indiana Block Coal Company has a

the output of the Brazil Block Coal Com-pany. The negotiations with the outside ompanies at Brazil last week led to our purchasing almost the entire output of the Indiana mines

"Is the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad interested in the corner? Well, it is, indirectly. I mean that it has a large interest in the Brazil Block Coal Company, and that all our coal will be shipped over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. We might ship on the Louisville & New Albany instead of the Indiana Coal road, which isn't at all likely. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad will haul every ton of our coal to

Secretary McComas refused to say wheth-

er the railroad was more than indirectly

that the Indiana Block Coal Company would insist on monthly payments from every concern in the deal, together with a list of the orders filled. C. F. Niblack is the president of the Brazil Block Coal Company, which owns ten block coal mines in Indiana and several lump coal mines. "It is true that the Indiana Block Coal Company has purchased almost the entire output of block coal," he said. "The company has been running in a cerns, and I believe that the rest will follow. They have a contract with my comour policy is not to advance the price of block coal. With increased facilities at the mines we can produce more coal, and we do not want to spoil the market. There has been a flurry in the market recently, and

it is the intention of the Indiana Block Coal Company to keep the price steady."

When Mr. Niblack was asked if the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad was behind the scheme he said: I am not running the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. You must go to the railroad officials for that informa-

### WILSON'S STATEMENT.

(Concluded from First Page.) ocratic party reducing tariff rates which were defeated or suppressed in the Senate. the question was again submitted to the people with Mr. Cleveland, who had urged tariff reduction in his former administration, as the candidate on a platform more pronounced and ultra for tariff reduction than advocated by any national party since the war. Year after year have seen increases of tariff rates for the benefit of favored protected industries. On many they were prohibitory. On others oppressively high and burdensome. On many classes of goods the rate of duty was higher on the coarser grades than on the finer. In this way the necessaries of life and the things the plain people must have bore a higher duty than luxuries. Under this system the revenues have fallen off till there has for months been a deficiency of receipts as compared with expenditures. Early last spring the Indiana Block Coal | The promise of universal prosperity, which on its adoption, had not been fulfilled, and under its depression and panic reign the bill has been prepared with all the care we could give it. It has been framed to raise revenue for the government, instead of individuals. Free wool is given the manufacturer and a heavy cut made in woolen goods. It can be truly said that all the duty taken from wool has gone to the consumer of woolen goods and even SCORED BY HOPKINS.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, a Republican

member of the committee, said: "The bill

as reported to the Republican members of

the ways and means committe to-day is in such form that it is very difficult to give a detailed and accurate statement with regard to its workings. From the examination I have been able to give it, I can say that it is most radical, but in the change is approaching more nearly to free trade than any previous that has ever been presented to Congress. It will reduce the revenues from imports from 1893 about \$60,000,000. It has largely increased the free list and made radical changes in the iron and steel schedules, and those of earthenware, glassware, chemicals, oils and paints. woolens and other textiles, iron ore, coal, lumber and salt, and many agricultural implements like plows, tooth and disc harbows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins are placed on the free list. Wool is to go on the free list the first next March, and the reduction in the manufactured goods is to take effect the 1st of July next. If the bill is carried out as it is presented to the members of tne ways and means committee it will close down the great majority of woolen mills and throw out of employment the men, women and children who have received employment at remunerative wages. The bill will destroy the sugar industry in this country. Under the McKinley law a bounty of 2 cents per pound was given to the sugar beet and other sugar producers, and under that system a splendid beet sugar industry has been started in Kansas, Ne braska and other States. The farmer in these States will have to go back to raising corn and wheat. This bill serves notice on them that the Democrats prefer the foreign product. The \$20,000,000 annually that was sent abroad before the advent of the McKinley law will again be paid to the manufacturers and the laborers of that industry in Wales and other foreign tin-producing countries, and that amount of money will be taken out of circulation in this country, and the laborers who, under the existing conditions, would be given employment at remunerative wages, will have to walk the streets without employment and beg for bread.' Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, a member

of the committee, said that it would be im possible for him to express any opinion except in a general way. As the effect of the bill, he said, would be to reduce the revenue about \$50,000,000 per annum, he thought the bill should be colled a tariff bill for revenue only. Mr. Dalzell criticised severely the ad valorem system of revenue which the bill incorporates, as he claims that it invariably results in a cheating of the government and has been condemned by every Secretary of the Treasury -Democrat and Republican alike-from time immemorable. He said that the free list was a wonder. "If I am not very much mistaken," he said, "the bill will give rise to lawsuits without number. The bill cannot prove otherwise than a severe blow at our supremacy as a manufacturing Nation. The fact is that it must necessarily fall

apon the cause of labor. This means a long step backward to the laboring man. I am at a loss to know how any sincerely patriotic American can wish for its pas-Ex-Speaker Tom Reed, a member of the committee, said to-night: "Of course, it is very easy for the gentlemen who prepared the bill to give their views, since they have been busily engaged in the work for a number of weeks, while the first the minority heard of the bill was at 11 o'clock to-day. The Democracy have taken the lion's share of the committee. They have done this for a purpose, for, while the Northarn Democrats are represented upon the committee, they are represented in such a way that the South holds a strange and very unfortunate predomination. As their industrial status is very much different from the average of the whole country it necessarily follows, and absolutely, in fact, has followed, that the bill is about as bad as could be reasonably imagined. This may not be true with regard to every item, but is certainly true with regard to the important matters in the bill."

## Learn to Remember.

There is no more aggravating person in the world than the one who is eternally forgetting things. "I find it so hard to remember names," wails a pretty woman, and her sympathizers arise in scores. Now, why on earth should it be hard to remember names? Why should it be hard to remember any common occurrence? People remember what they want-that is, when they concentrate their minds upon a thing it is not apt to elude them. The trouble is that they will not do this. It requires a certain amount of exertion, that is true. But is the gain nothing? Unless a woman is iil in body or mind there is no reason wishes to. The mind is capable of great concentration, and a good memory depends fulness she should at once determine upon systematic mental discipline. Begin by forcing the mind at night to recall the events of the day, logically and in their order. Give up making notes of matters requiring attention, and compel the mind to recall these things. Cultivate a habit of close observation of every little detail of surrounding. Learn to listen carefully to names, dates, events as they occur, and especially cultivate the habit of mental reat first an irksome task becomes a pleasure.

## Sponge Cake and Lady Fingers.

"There is one prejudice," says an Englishwoman now residing in this country, "that I have had to overcome since coming to America, which was my antipathy to sponge cake and lady fingers, as so often served over here with ice cream. My associations with them are of the gloomiest sort. Lady fingers are served in all parts of England with light refresements at funerals, and usually go by the name of 'funeral biscuits.' "In the Yorkshire dales, if you are asked to a funeral and are unable to attend, they usually send you, with a memorial card, a piece of sponge cake and several lady fingers, folded in a sheet of black-bordered paper and fastened with big black seals. So American was organized last May, and we purchased | glish guests if they decline these cakes." patience of the teacher.

# Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report



ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEADLY FOOTBALL.

The Game as Now Played Puts a Premium on Slugging.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The death of James J. F. O'Brien, a student at Manhattan College, from injuries received in a game of football, makes the fifth life that has been sacrificed this season to that particular form of "sport," As to the number of persons injured no record has been kept, but it is safe to assume that it will closely approximate the number of players. At the present rate the list of killed and maimed will by the end of the season have assumed startling proportions; so much so, indeed, that it is surprising a halt is not called at once to a game which is proving

so calamitous. Football, as now played by college teams, is as bad as prize fighting. If we may believe the Medical News of Philadelphia, which has recently devoted much serious attention to the subject, it is responsible for more loss of life and injury to limb than all the other forms of amateur sport combined. Commenting on this fact, the Evening Post pertinently remarks that a game fraught with so much danger ought to have a great deal to boast by way of compensation, and that if it be true that it develops the moral qualities of pluck, energy and judgment and is, as claimed, a powerful agency in the development of character and health, college professors ought to make all students take their football as they do their mathematics. What, however, are the facts? It is notorious that the percentage of players in any college is but as fifty out of a thousand, and of the fifty not more than half participate in public games. The men who uphold the colors are not distinguished by mental attainments for the acquirement of which institutions of learning are supposed to be established. They are trained athletes, who go out to fight in a public arena like the gladiators of old, and their standing among their fellows is gauged by their ability to punch, scratch and pulverize their opponents. Of course some degree of skill and dexterity is required, but the present rules put a premium on "slugging," and they are supplemented by a code of honor which prevents players from reviolence to the porting matter how outrageous be. The greater the violence -the more men are "slugged" or dragged by the hair-the more exciting the game, and thus we see the spectacle of a lot of youths, who have been brought up in homes of culture and refinement, leaving the field with broken noses, lacerated ears, black-ened eyes, sprained legs and broken backs. All this for what? Is it of any benefit, morally or intellectually, to the colleges which the players represent? Indeed, it may be asked whether the players are really representative of the institutions whose colors they fly, for professionalism has found its way into football as well as into milder sports. "It is fast becoming an open secret," says the Medical News, "that men are making a livelihood by the game, and that sometimes their expenses at college are paid for the purpose of winning matches, and that betting on the results of the matches is getting more and more common." Thus, if Harvard or Yale were to hire a dozen professional bruisers to fight on their respective sides each winter and hold them up as exemplars for the admiration of the rising generation, conditions would be hardly less flagrant than those which now prevail. Many a game of footpall is won by a knock-out blow delivered at the opportune moment. Considering the excitement the temptation to deliver it is great, but it is infinitely greater because of the knowledge that the umpire will not see it, and that the person "slugged" will not report it. If we inquire into the percentage of spectators to whom this pummeling and dragging are obnoxious the answer is that it is very small, for physical violence seems to appeal most forcibly to the masses. As many patrons of the ring are displeased if there be no bloodshed, so many patrons of football are displeased for a similar cause. It is brute force, pure and simple: it is pandering to the deprayed curiosity and barbaric impulse of the mul-

titude. And for what? As the Post in-"Is it well to allow contests of this sort to furnish the main topic of interest in all the colleges of the country? Is it well to allow science, art and literature to become the pursuits only of 'duffers' and digs?" For what reputable pursuit in American life does football prepare a man? What good taste or high aim is cultivated by watching it, talking about it, betting on it, glorying in it? Who in any college is the better or wiser of it?" If football must be played, why not under rules which will eliminate its more objectionable features? George Adee, Yale '67; ex-Captain Richards, Yale, '85; W. C. Gulliver. Yale, 69; Perry Trefford, Harvard, '89; Joseph Sears, Hartford, '89, all of whom are, or have been, acknowledged authorities, agree that the present tendency of the game is "to slug" and that there is necessity for a change in the rules which will put football on a more decent footing. "A football man," says Mr. Sears, who was captain of the Harvard eleven in "ought to be made to understand that his friends and those whose opinion he values will give him the cold shoulder if he deliberately and viciously strikes a man in the game." It is suggested, too, that there is room for vast improvement in the matter of umpires. Certainly there is need for change, and radical change at that. If It be not made, the college professor had better resign in favor of the athlete, and our institutions of learning may as well hang up a sign to the effect that old and tried standards have been abandoned in favor of a fashionable fad of the hour.

## HOW TO LEARN FRENCH.

Must Live in France and Keep Away from English-Speaking Friends. Emma Bullet, in Brooklyn Eagle. Isolating one's self completely from English-speaking people while in France, tak-

ing a grammar lesson every day, speaking

the language correctly or incorrectly all the time and on every occasion with different people is the only way to master the language. But there are hundreds and hundreds of Americans who, desirous of traveling abroad, are not able to sacrifice that part of a lifetime to the study of a language which, because it includes both methods, I consider the best. Oral training is absolutely necessary for the pronunciation and the education of the ear, therefore it is absolute ly necessary to have a teacher who has a good accent, and it is probably true that one must have a Frenchman to teach French. I say probably, for I have met foreigners who, with a prolonged stay in France, had gained the perfect accent and made more perfect teachers than natives, because they had mastered the peculiarities with regard to other languages more thoroughly and knew better how to teach. Take a short story written in familiar language on a practical familiar subject which abounds in dialogues containing words which you will be apt to use in daily talk why she should not remember anything she | Take the first sentence and with your teacher learn to pronounce it perfectly. The teacher must be tireless in repetition, and upon it. If one had a tendency to forget- must be acquainted with rules easily retained which he must teach orally, for it is only with advanced pupils that he must permit himself to consult a grammar. After having mastered the pronunciation the pupil must translate the sentence, become familiar both with the literal and free translation -the latter will give him the difference between the genius of his native tongue and the one he is learning. He then commits the sentence to memory, and the teacher afterward, with book in hand, teaches the view. It is wonderful how soon what was | rules in grammar which may in different constructions affect the words in the sentence. With the change of the person and tense of the verb the pupil must be made to construct a great number of short sentences, with nouns and other words contained in the sentence. Thus with one short sentence the pupil may obtain an insight into the French grammar, learn a long vocabulary of words and be able to construct a score of sentences, both in the affirmamative and interrogative forms, which his teacher will repeat so he will be able to understand them as well as say them. The pupil may then write the sentence and sentences under the master's dictation, and this also affords an oportunity for oral grammar lessons. After the pupil begins to understand the few hundred words which are constantly repeated in a language the teacher will be able to tell the pupil familiar anecdotes, which the pupil, after one or two repetitions, tries to repeat. This system is hostesses, when they know this, must not their Enthink it bad taste on the part of t

Tuesday Night, Nov. 28. Holders of course tick to admitted free to Mrs

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S. PENNSYLVAN IA 87 INDIANA ELOPERS IN JAIL.

An Unfaithful Wife and Her Friend Overhauled at Marshall.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., Nov. 27.-An illegal romance of an Indiana couple was nipped in the bud to-day. Mrs. Samuel Endsley, wife of a great hulk of a coal hauler for a firm in Macksville, Ind., two miles west of Terre Haute, is the woman in the case. She is twenty-eight years old and has superior attainments. She is a brunette, with somewhat comely features and a voluptuous figure. She alleges that her coarse husband mistreated her, and so her affections were transferred to Frank Hackey, a beardless boy of twenty, slight of form and a cripple, who works occasionally for Endsley. The cripple sympathized with the wife and undermined the hard-working husband in the estimation of the wife. Yesterday they decided to elope, and, taking passage with a band of movers, came within two miles of Marshall. Endsley got on the trail and came up with the elopers soon after the outfit had camped for the night. He advanced to take possession of his wife, but Hackey grabbed an ax and made for the would-be avenger, who retreated. The elopers then struck across the country northwest, and stayed all night with a family named Davis, a mile north of the Endsley meanwhile came on to Marshall and set the officers on the track. They overhauled the couple this afternoon as they were making their way toward Paris. hey are now in jail here, and the wronged husband has been sent for. The eloping pair had not a cent of money, and only the meager clothing they wear. The woman declares she will never live with her husband again.

Social Information for the Greshams, Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. Mrs. Gresham is not a very strong womin, and the task of house hunting in Washington was too much for her this year, ro she and the Secretary have taken the Arlington Annex, a private house next to the Ariington, the swellest hotel in town, and which was occupied as a part of the hotel before the vast new addition was built. Here they are very comfortably established for the present. But they would be more opular socially if they had a house. Washington has an idea that it is not exactly comme il faut for the head of an administration to live at a hotel-and as a matter f fact, the people in power ought to set the example of having homes, boarding, in all its phases, being immoral, debasing and a prime cause of evil in American life, People who board have no rights that anybody is bound to respect, and should be treated as social buccaneers and beyond the

pale of toleration. A Lingering Death.

Puck. Mr. McBride-They say that poor Wine-Mrs. McBride (with deep concern)-Is he?